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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Amphibia, Anura, Hylidae, *Osteocephalus leoniae*: Distribution extension

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Osteocephalus leoniae is a tree frog species known only from type locality in the peruvian central Andes at 1000 m elevation near Pozuzo in Pasco Region (Jungfer and Lehr 2001). According to Angulo and Jungfer (2004), this species is categorized as Least Concern (LC) in the IUCN Red List, but data on their distribution and populations status are scarce. Here we report new locality records for this species from the eastern versant of the Andes in southern Peru.

One specimen of *Osteocephalus leoniae* (MUSM 27563, male, SVL = 42.0 mm) was collected at Kirigueti native community (11°34'29" S, 73° 07'55" W, ca. 380 m), in the lower Urubamba river basin, La Convencion Province, Cusco Region, by Margarita Medina-Müller on 16 November 2005. A second specimen of *Osteocephalus leoniae* (CORBIDI 00306, female, SVL = 53.2 mm, Figure 1) was collected in the Tangoshiari native community (11°46'09" S, 73°20'25" W, ca. 830 m), La Convención Province, Cusco Region (Figure 2) by Germán Chávez on 6 March 2008.

Both localities are situated between the mountain forest and the lower Amazonian basin of Cusco, next to the Machiguenga Communal Reserve. Agricultural lands and fragmented natural areas cover most of the region (Figure 3). Both specimens were collected at night (21:00 h, temperature 27 °C), 200 m uphill from a stream, during the wet season.

Figure 1. *Osteocephalus leoniae* (CORBIDI 00306, female, SVL = 53.2 mm) from Tangoshiari, Cusco Region, Perú. Photo by G. Chavez.

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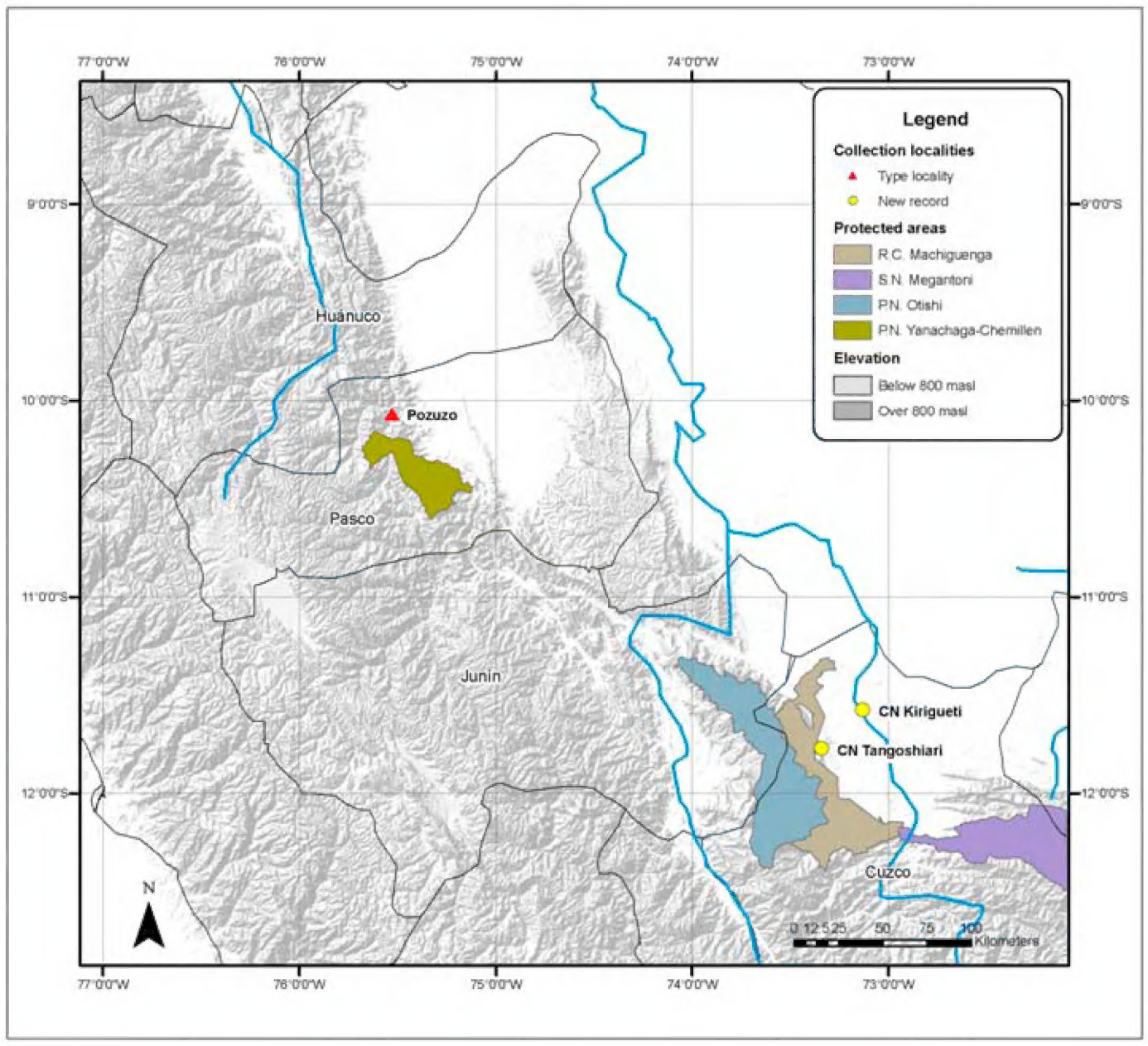

Figure 2. Map showing distribution *of Osteocephalus leoniae* in central and southern Peru.

Figure 3. Tangoshiari's vegetation at 830m, Cusco, Peru. Photo by G. Chavez.

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Both specimens have a bicoloured iris, shagreen skin on flanks, and webbing on hand barely reaching proximal edge of antepenultimate subarticular tubercle on inner edge of third finger, as described by Jungfer and Lehr (2001). This is the southernmost record for the species and the first record for Cusco Region, extending its distribution 304 km airline to the south. Voucher specimens were deposited at the Herpetological Collection of *Centro de Ornitología y Biodiversidad* and *Museo de Historia Natural Universidad San Marcos* (MUSM), Lima, Perú.

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